

Missiskoui Standard.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

VOL. 3.

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P O E T R Y.

A VISION.

BY W. C. SMITH.

I saw a creature in its sphere—
Along its course how gently driven—
Brimful of brightness, calm, and clear;
This creature had a place in heaven.

Pouring celestial splendors round,
Soft lustre shed it upon all;
Making an Eden of the ground
It touch'd—until its darkening fall.

For lo! from Earth a shadow came;
To wrap its rays in lurid gloom;
While thro' the murk...oh glimpse of shame
I see—sad type of death—a tomb.

Dawn-drooping world—your cheer regain,
From earth are tomb and darkness driven;
The scene grows Eden-like again;
And does not seem joy in Heaven?

Thus transient be th' eclipse of man;
From shades of death by mercy won!
Reflecting thy pure beams again;
Of Righteous Eternal Sun!

AGRICULTURAL.



MEANS OF PROGNOSTICATING THE WEATHER.

The study of atmospheric changes has, in all ages, been more or less attended to by agriculturalists; the study in England, an island situated as it is, is a very different thing from the study of it in our climate, on the Continent of North America. There is a much greater variety of weather in England than with us, particularly as regards rain and drought.

The natural data for this study are the vegetable kingdom. Many plants shutting or opening their flowers, contracting or expanding their parts, &c., depend on the state of the atmosphere. Thus, if the Siberian sow-thistle shuts at night, the ensuing day will be fine; and if it opens, it will be cloudy and rainy. If the African Marigold continues shut after seven o'clock in the morning, rain is near at hand. The animal kingdom exhibits signs of approaching changes, especially cattle and sheep, and hence shepherds are generally, of all others, the most correct in their estimate of weather.

The mineral kingdom, stones, earths, metals, &c., often show indications of approaching changes. The appearance of the atmosphere, the moon, and general character of the season, the prevalence of particular winds, all these signs may be attended to.

The influence of the moon on the weather has in all ages been believed by the generality of mankind. The following are the principles on which learned men have grounded their reasons for embracing the received notions on this interesting topic: There are ten situations in the moon's orbit where she must particularly exert her influence on the atmosphere; and when, consequently, changes of the weather most readily take place: These are—1st, the new; and 2d, the full moon, when she exerts her influence in conjunction with or in opposition to the sun. 3d and 4th—the quadratures, or those aspects of the moon when she is 90° distant from the sun; or when she is in the middle point of her orbit, between the points of conjunction and opposition, namely, in the first & third quarters. 5th—the perigee; and 6th, the apogee, for those points of the moon's orbit in which she is at the least and greatest distance from the earth. 7th and 8th—the two passages of the moon over the equator, one of which Toaldo calls the moon's ascending, and the other the moon's descending, equinox: or the two lunistics, as De la Lande terms them; 9th, the boreal lunistic, when the moon approaches as near as she can in each lunation (or period between one new moon and another) to our zenith, (that point in the horizon which is directly over our heads.) 10th, the Austral lunistic, when

she is at the greatest distance from our zenith; for the action varies greatly according to her obliquity. With these ten points Toaldo compared a table of forty-eight years observations; the result is, that the probabilities that the weather will change at a certain period of the moon, are in the following proportions:—New moon, 6 to 1; first quarter, 5 to 2; full moon, 5 to 2; last quarter, 5 to 4; Perigee, 7 to 1; Apogee, 4 to 1; ascending equinox, 13 to 4; northern lunistic, 11 to 4; descending equinox, 11 to 4; southern lunistic, 3 to 1.

That the new moon will bring with it a change, is in the doctrine of chances as 6 to 1. Each situation of the moon alters that state of the atmosphere which has been occasioned by the preceding one, and it seldom happens that any change in the weather takes place without a change in the lunar situations. These situations are combined on account of the inequality of their revolutions, and the greatest effect is produced by the union of the syzygies, or the conjunction and opposition of a planet with the sun, with the apsides or points in the orbits of planets, in which they are in the greatest and least distance from the sun or earth. The proportion of their power to produce variations is as follows: New moon coinciding with the perigee, 33 to 1; ditto, with the apogee, 7 to 1. Fall moon coinciding with the perigee, 10 to 1; ditto, with the apogee, 8 to 1. The combination of these situations generally occasions storms and tempests; and this perturbing power will always have the greatest effect, the nearer these situations are to the moon's passage over the equator, particularly in the mouths of March and September.

At the new and full moons, in the months of March and September, and even at the solstices, especially the winter solstices, the atmosphere assumes a certain character, by which it is distinguished for three, and sometimes for six months. The new moons which produce no change in the weather, are those that happen at a distance from the apsides. As it is perfectly true that each situation of the moon alters that state of the atmosphere which has been produced by another, it is also observed, that many situations of the moon are favorable to good and others to bad weather. The situations of the moon favorable to bad weather are the perigee, new and full moon, passage of the equator, and the northern lunistic. Those belonging to the former are the apogee, quadratures, and the southern lunistic. Changes of the weather seldom take place on the very days of the moon's situation, but either precede or follow them. It has been found by observation, that the changes effected by the lunar situations in the six winter months precede, and in the six summer months follow them. The octants, beside the lunar situations to which the above observations refer, attention must be paid also to the forth day before new and full moon, which days are called the octants. At these times the weather is inclined to changes, and it may be easily seen that these will follow at the next lunar situation. Virgil calls this fourth day a very sure prophet. If on that day the horns of the moon are clear and well defined, good weather may be expected; but if they are dull, and not clearly marked on the edges, it is a sign that bad weather will ensue. When the weather remains unchanged on the fourth, fifth and six days of the moon, we may conjecture that it will continue so till full moon, even sometimes till the next new moon; and in that case the lunar situations have only a very weak effect. Many observers of nature have also remarked, that the approach of the lunar situations is sometimes critical for the sick. According to Dr. Herschel, the nearer the time of the moon's entrance at full, change, or quarters, is to midnight, (that is within two hours before and after midnight,) the more fair the weather is in summer, but the nearer to noon the less fair. Also, the moon's entrance at full, change, or quarters, during six of the afternoon hours, viz., from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather; but this is mostly dependant on the wind. The same entrance during all the hours after midnight, except the first two, is unfavorable to fine weather; the like, nearly, may be observed in winter.

By means of the barometer, we are enabled to regain, in some degree at least, that foreknowledge of the weather, which the ancients did possess. Chaptal considers that the value of the barometer, as an indicator of the approaching weather, is greater than the human knowledge of the most experienced countryman, and indeed of all other means put together.

The rising of the mercury presages, in general, fair weather, and its falling, foul weather, as rain and snow, high winds and storms.

The sudden falling of the mercury foretells thunder, in very hot weather, especially if the wind is south. The rising in winter indicates frost; and in frosty weather, if the mercury falls three or four divisions, there will follow a thaw; but if it rises in a continued frost, snow may be expected.

When foul weather happens soon after the falling of the mercury, it will not be of long duration, nor are we to expect a continuance of fair weather, when it soon succeeds the rising of the quicksilver. If, in foul weather, the mercury rises considerably, and continues rising for three or four days before the foul weather is over, a continuance of fair weather may be expected to follow.

If fair weather, when the mercury falls much, and low, and continues falling two or three days before rain comes much wet must be expected, and probably high winds.

The unsettled motion of the mercury indicates changeable weather.

Towards the end of March, or more generally in the beginning of April, the barometer sinks very low with bad weather, after which it seldom falls lower than 29 degrees 5 minutes, till the latter end of September or October, when the quicksilver falls again low with stormy wind, for then the winter constitution of the air takes place. From October to April, the great falls of the barometer are from 29 degrees 5 minutes to 28 degrees 5 minutes, and sometimes, lower, whereas, during the summer constitution of the air, the quicksilver seldom falls lower than 29 degrees 5 minutes. It therefore follows that the fall of one-tenth of an inch, during the summer, is as sure an indication of rain, as a fall of between two and three-tenths is in the winter.

Oil of vitriol is found to grow lighter or heavier in proportion to the less or greater quantity of moisture it imbibes from the air. The attraction is so great, that it has been known to change its weight from three drachms to nine.

If a line be made of good well dried whipscord, and a plummet be fixed to the end of it, and the whole be hung against a wainscot, and a line be drawn under it, exactly where the plummet reaches, in very moderate weather it will be found to rise above such line, and to sink below it, when the weather is likely to become fair.

A farmer who will accustom himself to observe the rising and setting sun, throughout the year, may be able to make a very accurate estimate of the weather. If the sun set clear and no clouds intervene, when disappearing below the horizon, the succeeding day will generally be fine, and on the contrary, if the sun sets cloudy, or is intercepted from the view by clouds at the moment of disappearing below the horizon, rain will generally fall within the succeeding twenty-four hours. Winds and storms will be indicated by the appearance of the atmosphere before they occur. In fact Providence has afforded many signs whereby the attentive and industrious farmer may be in a great degree guarded against any sudden changes in the weather, which would be injurious to him; and in observing constantly the rising and setting sun, he is amply repaid for his attention by the opportunity it gives him of seeing the most glorious picture nature offers to our view. If some seasons are less propitious to us than others, from long continued drought or moisture, we should rejoice and be thankful that they are not of frequent recurrence, and are generally occasioned by natural causes, which are partly explained in the foregoing pages.

TIMES PAST AND TIMES PRESENT.—We have had occasion frequently to recur to writings and sayings of various individuals, who wrote and spoke of events that were to follow, in the event of such & such courses being adopted as were urged at the period when they thus wrote or spoke.—But we have rarely met with any production that seems to cover so much ground, in the shape of prophecy, as the following extract of a letter written by Major Downing to his old friend 'the General,' as long ago as September, 1833, now near four years ago.

The Major it seems had come on to New York from Washington, to ascertain for 'the General' how things would work in case the deposits were taken away from the United States Bank, and given among sundry State Banks. He fell in with his old friend Zekel Bigelow, and they together entered into the enquiry, and the Major thus writes:—

'Zekel says there is just about so much hard money all the while, and it keeps going round and round and all about creation, and they git the most out and keep it, who are the most industrious and cute in inventin things. He says that paper money is just as good, and a little better than hard

money, if folks don't shell out too much on't; and it is the natur of paper money-makers to get off as much as they can; and if it warn't for somethin to check it, it would soon be as bad as old continental times.

Zekel says, on the full, that money matters, and banks and trade, are all as curious as one of Peleg Bissell's clocks, and folks hadn't ought to meddle or be alterin on't without knowin all about it. 'And now,' says he, 'Major, I'm of good mind to give you a notion; I know it will spite the old watch, but I want to show you my notion why I think trouble will come, if the General insists on knocking down the United States Bank.

Zekel is one of them sort of folks and always was, who are determined 'to make a spoon or spike a horn,' and with that he out with his old watch, nigh upon as big as a tea cup, and wound her up, and then clapt her to his ear, and then to mine.—'She is as true,' says he, 'as the tides.' He then opened her. Now says he, 'Major, do you see that ere big chain pulling all the while? and then do you see a grist of little wheels and springs and screws?—Well, then, look here; on top is a big wheel, that is all the while goin round one way and back again; and just so fast and no faster—that (says he) is what I call the klicker, and if it warn't for that you woudn't see trouble in it right off, and I'll show you; but I know it will send the old watch all to smash.' However, he twitched out the klicker or rather balance wheel, and the old watch did whiz for a spell, I tell you. Some of them little wheels went so fast you couldn't see nothing on em for a spell. One at last keeled up, and another got its teeth knocked out. She stopid a spell, then a spring snap'd and she whiz'd again, and the splinters flew, and by and by the hull scrape on em stop'd. Zekel stick'd his kew down and look'd at me, and says, he 'Major, we have split the old watch, but I dont vally the loss on't an atom seeing that you have got a notion by it.—And with that he scraped it all together and wrapped it up into the Washington Globe.' There, says he 'Major, do you send that to the Government, and tell the General there is more there than some folks think on who want to meddle with Banks and money matters without knowin all about em; and with that we took a glass of switchel and went to bed.

Your best friend,
J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville, Militia, 2d Brigade.

Certain cure for the Dropsey....Take cinder from a Blacksmith's shop and beat it fine, sift it, to take out the coarse particles; mix the fine cinder in a pint of honey until it is stiff enough to lay on the point of a case knife, not hard like pills. Give the patient as much as will lay on the point of a case knife three times a day, morning, noon, and at night. This mixture is very purgative, and will cause the patient to discharge great quantities of water, both purgatively and by urine. The portion may be given according to the operation; if that appears to be too severe, give less, if it does not operate enough, give more, and continue it until the swelling is gone.

The patient may eat any diet but milk, of which he should not taste a drop, neither take any other kind of medicine while using the above. I have known several persons who were cured of that dreadful disease by using the above mixture, some of whom were so bad, that the water oozed out of their feet and legs and left their tracks as they walked on the floor.

The editors of all the papers in the United States who wish to benefit mankind, will give the above an insertion in their respective papers—and I also hope that the above receipt will make its appearance in the almanacs of the Union.—*Kentucky Reporter.*

THE BEAUTIFUL VICTIM.—The victim was a young lady of much respectability, in a sister city, possessing superior mental charms, and gifted with all the higher attributes of her sex. She was wealthy, and all her prospects in life, so far as the means of this could affect them, were most flattering. At the early age of seventeen, full of youth and beauty, surrounded by every thing that can procure happiness she fell a victim to arsenic.

At the time that she accidentally or intentionally took the deadly mineral,—for it was never known which was the fact,—she was courted by a gentleman many years elder than herself, and for whom it was not supposed she could possibly entertain the smallest spark of affection. She did not, however, evince any unkindness for him; and if she had found his addressers irksome, it would have been no difficult

thing for her to dispense with his attentions.

One day, while the courtship between the parties such as it was, was going on, the young girl calmly and deliberately walked into her mother's dressing room, and said to her, 'Ma, I have took an ounce of arsenic! How long do you think I shall live?' As the young lady was of a volatile temperament, the mother paid but little attention to what she said, and bade her not be so giddy.

'Giddy! responded the daughter! 'I am not giddy; what I tell you is correct, and if you doubt me, here is another ounce which I intend to eat by and by, if the first one does not do its duty.' Thus saying she laid on the table before the petrified mother, a paper containing arsenic enough to poison the population of a whole city.

'Daughter I said the frantic mother, 'do you jest, or would you drive me mad? Tell me, I beseech you, are you speaking truly: do I wake, or am I dreaming?'

'The lapse of an hour, mother,' replied the daughter, 'will in all probability answer your questions, and prove the truth or falsity of what I have told you.' She began to grow faint—threw herself on a bed, and in a few moments the deadly poison began to operate most fearfully. Physicians were called for, but they were called in vain. The girl refused to take any of their nostrums, refused to utter one word to any one—and, after the lapse of three or four hours, died of torture to which that Prometheus suffered bore no kind of parallel.—*Baltimore Sun.*

TEXIAN CURRENCY.—According to the statement of a citizen of Texas, as detailed by the New York Commercial, the Texians have a currency which is 'as good as old gold,' but certainly not so convenient. A gentleman in conversation with a citizen of that republic, sometime since asked him how they supplied themselves with a currency? 'Oh,' he replied, 'we have money enough.' 'Ah,' replied the inquisitor, 'what kind of currency have you? Specie of course...living so near the mines of Mexico?' 'Not at all,' said the other. 'We pay in cows for large sums, and throw in the calves for change.'

THE MORMON PROPHET ARRESTED FOR MURDER.—Joe Smith of Golden Bible Memory, it is reported has lately been taken up in Geauga co. Ohio, as necessary to an attempt to murder. Joe had a revelation that a certain sceptic merited martyrdom, and induced a couple of his deluded dupes to carry his ministrations into effect. They shot at the individual, and failed in their attempt, whereupon they delivered up Joe as the instigator. The 'bible of golden leaves' of this miserable imposter is a humbug in religion about as preposterous and barefaced as the 'golden rag currency' of Benton in politics. Benton and Joe Smith will go down together to posterity covered with the execrations of their dupes. The humbug of Benton has proved, however infinitely, the most disastrous of the two.

Cure for the effects of Arsenic.—In yesterday's Evening Post we made a note from a German paper, in which it was stated that the hydroxide of iron had been so successfully employed as an antidote against the poison of arsenic, both in France and Germany, that several of the governments of the latter country had ordered the apothecaries to keep it constantly on hand.

Our attention has been this morning called to a case of poisoning by arsenic, successfully treated with the hydrated perox. yd of iron by Dr. J. R. Chilton of this city, reported in the United States Medical and Surgical Journal of September last. A young lady had taken about the fourth part of a teaspoonful of arsenic, by mistake, supposing it to be calcined magnesia. The symptoms were alarming when the physician was called, but on administering a quantity of the antidote they soon subsided, and the patient in a day or two was entirely recovered. The existence of a remedy for so deadly a poison ought to be generally known.—*Eve. Post.*

For a fit of extravagance & folly.—Go to the work-house, or speak with the ragged and wretched inmates of a gaol, and you will be convinced,

Who makes his bed of briar and thorn,
Must be content to lie forlorn.

For a fit of Ambition.—Go into the church-yard, and read the grave stones; and they will tell you the end of ambition. The grave will soon be your bed chamber, the earth your pillow, corruption your father, and the worm your mother and your sister.

AFRICA.

Letters have been received from the town of Ifax (in the south of the Regency of Tunis,) which describe, on the report of travellers, the position of things in Constantine and its neighborhood to be much altered since the ill-fated expedition of Marshal Clausel against the city. Confident of their strength, the tribes, both Arab and Berebber, forming two parties in the state under the old Government, and now but one, loudly vaunt their intention to support the Bey Achmet (whom they term Pacha,) to the effect of empowering him to treat for peace directly with France, if the Government of Louis Philippe be so disposed; protesting, at the same time, against any overtures or confidence being reposed in the local authorities of France at Algiers, having, as they declare, been deceived in every instance wherein they trusted to French honour through French delegates. They are well informed throughout the interior of the mighty preparations making in France for the conquest of the city and province of Constantine, for the French themselves have taken care to acquaint them that all is in readiness for embarkation in Europe, waiting only the return of fine weather; and, notwithstanding the exaggerated account of the force to be employed, which some report at 100,000 men, but which is ridiculed among the more intelligent classes of the city, still such are the enthusiasm and confidence which prevail, that should any one harbour a doubt of ultimate success at least, he is too prudent to disclose a thought which does not chime in with the sentiments of those who breathe always the same hostility against their invaders. This spirit, it is known, the Bey, and, in general, the wealthy part of the community, would gladly endeavour to repress for their own sakes, if consistent with the safety of the country; and notwithstanding the fortifications of Constantine have been repaired and are being strengthened daily, the boon of peace, craved from the first in vain, is still courted by the leading men and elders of the people. The Bey, however, when informed of the assemblage of the Army on the French coasts, and of the immense material with which it is provided, sent *tibreas* or proclamations throughout the desert as well as the mountains, who announced the approach of the new Infidel army, calling upon every true believer to repair to his camp and defend the country where it is best defensible—in the gorges of the Atlas, which, once possessed by the enemy, would place the tribes of the interior at his mercy.

The effect of this proclamation, as stated, was the assemblage of an auxiliary force, chiefly cavalry, of about 30,000, who collected from remote parts under the walls of Constantine, and were to be followed by a greater number of warriors as soon as it should be known that the fleet had sailed from France through their friends in Algiers and Tunis, with whom the correspondence has been extremely active. But the expedition having been delayed, an agricultural people like the Africans, to whom, the Bey could only promise an equal share of booty when it should be obtained by their labour and co-operation, could not afford to keep the field long at their own cost, and by degrees the greater part of the men returned to their homes, after the ceremony of swearing upon the Koran to be united among themselves, and to be in readiness at the earliest notice to join the standards of their respective marabouts, & march to the assistance of the Bey. Even Ali al Kada, although a jealous emulation exists between these two chiefs, sent deputies to announce his readiness to fight in the cause of God at Constantine as well as at Tlemesen, provided the French should break up their camp on the Tafna, where their army had been half reduced by sickness and exposure.

The garrison of Constantine is reported to consist of but 2000 men, properly trained, of whom the chief are negroes; but many, probably old, cannon having been mounted; and some men trained, to the practice of artillery, having joined from Tunis, the city, it is figuratively described, is ten times better provided for defence than when attacked by Clausel; added to which, in case of invasion again, the plan being to distract and harass the French on their march, and by employing a large force to operate on the line of communication with Bona, it is conceived by the Bey that if he cannot prevent a repetition of the assault, yet he can retard the march of his enemies many days in the mountains, and cut off their convoys at least, and at last, while falling back upon the city, he can augment the garrison at pleasure, still keeping the field with his followers, and still increasing in strength by the junction of the auxiliary tribes. Thus resolved, he is said to have scared away the shadow of French authority at Guelma, and to have assigned to particular tribes, the task of defending or disputing the banks of the Tômel and Mesoug, & the passes of Shouma and Al Aiba. Constantine, moreover, is said to be well provisioned with corn, oil, and dates enough for the subsistence of its defenders many months, should the French be able to invest it entirely, which must depend upon the strength of their ability to form and defend an entrenched camp on the heights of the Mantsoure.

SPAIN.

Bebobia, May 17, 4 P. M.—Irun has at length fallen. At ten o'clock this morning the fort surrendered to the Queen's troops, and immediately the town, or rather

that part of it which was not already in possession, was taken by assault.

At day break this morning three batteries were opened upon a large fortified house at the upper part of the town. From this the fire was returned with great spirit, but the fire was throughout the morning languid. The Rifles, who were quartered in the church, kept up a sharp fire of musketry on the fortified house in the town, while on the far side of the fort about 100 of the same regiment rendered very dangerous work for the service of the guns in the fort.

Until ten o'clock the fire continued very brisk, but at this hour the fort surrendered. Fontarabia was entered by the Queen's troops on the 18th ult., and garrisoned accordingly.

We are now in possession of the proceedings of the opening of the present extraordinary session of the Provincial Parliament of UPPER CANADA. As had been previously surmised, it will be seen that Allan N. M'Nab, Esq. has been chosen Speaker of the House of Assembly, by a majority of 41 to 1. The Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will be perused with great interest. It is a plain sensible & straightforward document; neither dictating to the Legislature, nor assuming any kind of undue wisdom on a most delicate and intricate question. In the spirit which induced His Excellency to summon the Legislature, it rather solicits counsel than affects to prompt it. The reasons for calling the Parliament together are fully explained, and the true and relative situation of the Banks and the country amply disclosed. It is evident, however, from the whole tenor of the speech, that while His Excellency is desirous of maintaining its integrity, the honor and credit of the Province, in relation to every thing connected with its capital and resources; he is at the same time solicitous that the chartered Banks should be protected by law from the evil consequences that might otherwise arise from the deranged state of surrounding institutions. This will no doubt be effected; & the only thing to be regretted is, that His Excellency did not resort to the present alternative at an earlier period of the pecuniary embarrassment of the country. However, the matter is now deposited in the best and safest custody; and we have no doubt that the united wisdom and patriotism of the King's Representative and the Legislature of UPPER CANADA will adopt such measures as will redound to the credit and prosperity of the Province.

We learn that the Attorney General had proposed a Bill, empowering the governor to appoint three Commissioners, and be allowed with the advice of the Executive Council to authorise the Banks, upon their application to that effect, to suspend cash payments, and in the meantime go on with the ordinary business upon the report of the said Commissioners. It is said that this scheme would have met with strong opposition in the House of Assembly, but it is probable that it will ultimately be carried into effect, though somewhat modified perhaps.—*Mont. Gaz.*

SPEECH.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In the name of our most Gracious Sovereign, I have summoned this extraordinary Session of the Legislature, because I had deemed it constitutional that you should respectively be called upon to share with me in the consideration of the commercial difficulties which have assailed this province, and having been embarrassed by circumstances which it has been impossible for me to avert, it is with satisfaction that I see again assembled before me, those upon whose Legislative wisdom and experience I am proud to be entitled to rely.

The unprecedented event which has caused the convention of the Legislature of this province, is, the Banks of the neighboring Republican States having determined simultaneously, to refuse to redeem the notes they had promised to pay on demand; the reason given to the public creditor being, that it had become contrary to the interests of the community for the Banks to part with the specie which was in their vaults.

The notes in the hands of the public having been thus suddenly deprived of their value, the specie in circulation, as well as that immured in the Banks' vaults, immediately rose in value, and when the intelligence of this event arrived here, it instantly became necessary for the Banks of Upper Canada to deliberate whether they should continue or suspend their cash payments.

They determined to persist in the former course, and although it was anticipated that their coffers would be immediately exhausted, yet such has been the confidence which the Province has reposed in their probity and solvency, that the notes of these Banks have, contrary to expectation, retained their value and in the exchanges which are hourly effected throughout the Province, they and specie are still at par.

From the period at which the Upper Canada Banks determined to stand to their engagements up to the present day, I have not received from any of them the slightest expression of regret, at the course which they have pursued, or of apprehension respecting its results; on the contrary, from reports which have been forwarded to me by the Chartered banks, it appears that the aggregate amount of specie at present

they possessed at the beginning of May.

From various quarters, however, it has been submitted to me by persons of considerable information—1st. That if the present circumstances should continue, the banks of the province must inevitably be drained of their specie; and 2d. That the wisdom of the Legislature, if it were convened, might possibly enact some new law by which this calamity could be averted.

It is in compliance with this opinion and suggestion, that (at an unusual season, and so shortly after the close of an arduous and most useful session) the Provincial Parliament has been again assembled.

As I have reason to feel confidence in your judgment—as I have no theory to advocate—no desire to influence your deliberations—and no object in view except to co-operate with you in measures conducive to the real interests of the province, I have but few observations to offer to you.

In case you should on deliberation be of opinion that no reaction is likely to take place in the neighbouring Republic,—that the Banks of Upper Canada must inevitably be drained of their specie—and that for the foregoing reasons the chartered Banks, ought, under certain stipulations, to be empowered by the Legislature to continue their business, without the necessity of redeeming their notes by cash, (notwithstanding the clause in their charter which now forbids them to do so) you will, I feel confident, weigh fairly the advantages as well as the disadvantages which the public would experience by the Banks suspending payments with their coffers full instead of empty.

It has been clearly explained to me that by suspending payment with their coffers full, the Banks would be saved the expense of replenishing their vaults whenever the moment should arrive for the resumption of their cash payments.

At the present rate of exchange this expense would amount to a certain percentage, and as the quantum of specie which would be required is also very nearly a known quantity, you will be enabled from these data to estimate with considerable accuracy the amount of saving which the Banks would gain by at once stopping payment with their coffers full.

On the other hand you will, I feel confident weigh with equal firmness what the Province would lose by its Banks breaking faith with the public creditor, on the ground of a supposed necessity, or from a fear of expense and inconvenience....I mean by the Legislature making in the existing laws any alteration which would have the effect of declaring to the holders of Bank-notes and of Government Debentures, that Upper Canada faithfully paid all its debts on demand, so long only as it is the interest of the inhabitants and of the Province to do so.

You will, I am sure, not exclude from your consideration what effect, if any, a declaration of this nature would have on the minds of the British people, whose wealth, we confess to them, we are in want of, and whose confidence it is our interest to maintain.

When the advantages and disadvantages...the profit as well as the loss attendant on a suspension of payment by the Banks, with their coffers full instead of empty, shall have been calmly investigated by you, I feel confident that you will arrive at a just conclusion, and I trust I need not add that it is my earnest desire to meet you at this point.

I am not disposed to pursue an intricate policy—the opinions I entertain scarcely require an explanation.

I consider that to this young rising province, character is of more intrinsic value than the cost of obtaining specie for its banks; for, however attractive may be the soil, and healthy the climate which we here enjoy, yet, in order to obtain capital, credit, and population, from the Mother Country, it is necessary we should clearly demonstrate that in Upper Canada life and property are secure—that justice is inflexibly administered—that engagements are scrupulously fulfilled, and that a storm of commercial adversity, or of popular clamour, is but a signal to the Legislature to rally round this Throne, which, dignified by the protection of our gracious Sovereign, stands here the safeguard and defender of the public creditor.

By plain integrity of conduct the British empire has amassed its wealth, and I feel confident that the people of Upper Canada, with this example before their minds, will perceive that it is not only their duty but their interest to adhere to that simple principle in the religion as well as in the commercial policy of our ancestors, which nobly commands us “to be true and just in all our dealings.”

TUESDAY, June 20.

The Governor's Speech was ordered to be printed and considered tomorrow.

Mr. Sherwood, seconded by Mr. Aikman, moved that that part of His Excellency's Speech which relates to the present state of the monetary system of the Province be referred to a Select Committee, with powers to send for persons and papers, and to report thereon by bill or otherwise, and that the said Committee do consist of Messrs. Merritt, Thomson, Cartwright, Prince, Chisholm of Halton, Rykert, Ferrier, Mawhian, and Thorburn.

In amendment, Mr. Prince, seconded by Mr. Gowen, moved that the following names be added: Attorney General, Dunlop, Robinson, Parke, Gibson, Bockus, M'Kay, Ruttan, and Sherwood; and that the said Committee be a Committee of Secrecy.

Yea.—Messrs. Armstrong, Attorney General, Boulton Caldwell, Cartwright, Chisholm of Halton, Cornwall, Dunlop, Elliott, Ferrie, Gowan, Jarvis, Kearns, Malloch, Manshan, Marks, Matthewson, M'Crae, M'Donnell of Northumberland, M'Donnell of Stornoway, M'Kay, Murney, Powell, Prince, Robinson, Ruttan, Rykert, Sherwood, Thomson, Woodriff—30.

Nays.—Messrs. Aikman, Bockus, Chisholm of Glengarry, Detler, Duncombe of Oxford, Gibson M'Intosh, M'Kicking, Merritt, Moore, Morrison, Marke, Richardson, Shade, Shaver—15.

The names in the original motion and also the names in the amendment, form the Committee.

Every one who has admired the firm and constitutional conduct of Sir Francis Head, as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, will be pleased to learn, that the merits of this excellent man, & clear-headed politician, have not escaped the notice of his Sovereign, but that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to promote Sir Francis to the distinguished honour of a Baronet of the United Kingdom. The following is a copy of the despatch which has been communicated to Sir Francis on a subject that must be exceedingly gratifying to his feelings:—

[No. 159.] DOWNING STREET, April 27, 1837.

Sir,—I have received his Majesty's commands to take the necessary measures for expediting to you a patent as a Baronet of the United Kingdom. The King is graciously pleased to confer upon you this mark of his royal favour as a fit testimony of the high sense which His Majesty entertains of the services which you have rendered in the administration of the Government of Upper Canada. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

GLENELG.
Lieut. Gov. Sir Francis Head, K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

For the Missiskoui Standard.

THE FIRE SIDE.—No. 29

The Sunday sickness, like all other maladies which affect the human frame, presents a great variety of symptoms, according to the situation and condition of the patient. It was mentioned, that, on the first appearance of the disease, in its regular periodical approach, it shews itself in some, but not in all, by a sort of overpowering lethargy in the morning—or a strong inclination to remain dozing on the downy pillow of soft repose. When this lethargic paroxysm, like a fit of the incubus, commonly known under the idea of a troublesome, nocturnal, horse, is of a certain duration, for an hour or two after the usual time of rising to breathe the fresh air, the patient is, generally, through the whole day, affected with the listless feeling of drowsiness, and an aversion to thought, meditation and movement.

The symptoms of some laboring under the disease, are not many degrees removed from those which the presence of hydrophobia indicates. The patient is afraid of water. He dreads to dip his hands into the basin, though it contains the pure fluid, sweet and fresh from the living fountain, or from the running brook. He is afraid that it should touch his face; and, if the clouds have the appearance of being ready to discharge their contents on ear-parched fields, he is afraid to venture abroad. Now the passion of fear, bearing a strong resemblance to that of grief in its effects on the constitution, weakens the powers of the body and of the mind, and aggravates every other disease to which the patient may unfortunately be pre-disposed. Fear produces a restless anxiety, and the one acting on the other, through the whole catalogue of ailments, renders the cure more difficult. There is also, in some cases, not only an utter aversion to stirring, but really an insuperable aversion to see or to handle the fragrant, sweet-scented labors of the washer-woman. They cannot bear to touch the contents of the refreshing bundle that came from her neat hands, on the preceding week, without shuddering. Their only comfort is to be derived from a faithful, pertinacious adherence to the articles which, in whole or in part of the preceding week, were perfectly familiar to their cutaneous surface. With them they cannot part. They smell so sweet. They fit so exactly. They are so easily managed, while they stretch themselves across two chairs, or take their ease on the slothful man's couch. The same inveterate attachment unaccountably remains to the bristly excrescences which grow on the face divine, and which in former ages before snuff came into use, were allowed, as marks of wisdom, inviting to respect, to hang down in graceful curls, over the whole bosom. It requires too much labor for the patient to divest himself of that excrescence: and, as he is to see me till late in the afternoon, when there will be no danger, at least in many country parts, of encountering any person, to shew his face where the people called Christians hold their assemblies, like a true utilitarian, he asks what is the use of making a fuss on the forenoon of a day which custom has thrown out of the routine of profit and business, as a blank? In short, the Sunday sickness may be resolved, according to its symptoms in many patients, into a strong predilection for dirt, like that of all such animals as seek not, on a sultry day, to the cooling shade, but to the stagnant ditch.

There are cases in which the symptoms are completely the reverse: where a thorough mastery is obtained over every enervating fear, and is superseded by fits of either industry or destructiveness. The patient, on reflection, discovers that some part of his business had been neglected, and he now vigorously sets about to make up for

past oversights and failings. His fences want repairs—his garden requires to be weeded, or his corn fields have fallen behind, and require the immediate application of the hoe; and so, like a man who is careful to provide for his household that he may be no worse reputed than ‘an infidel,’ he borrows time from the Lord of the Sabbath, and goes to work. Or he feels a craving appetite for fish, out of the Lake or River sweet and fresh: or for some of the creatures that roam on the ground, or that fly in the air. If the former, you will see him for hours, like ‘patience on a monument,’ sitting on the bank of the stream, or the pond, holding a pole in his hand to which a line, with a hook at the end, is attached, over the blue water. But if his inclinations lead him to seek the animals which are found on dry land, or the feathered tribes that fly on wings, you will see him sullying forth with a weapon of destruction in his hand, and belt and horn by his side, and, occasionally, you will hear ‘rumors of war’ reverberated to by ‘hill and dale.’ You will then conclude that, whatever his success may be, the organ of destruction is largely developed, while that of generation for sacred things is very defective.

Some, however, end the day as begun, with composure in the house. The papers were not half conned or read during the past week. Those that are in arrears must be brought up. No item of news concerning either war, failures or Bank suspensions; political squabbles or flaming speech must be omitted. All must be carefully read. If the patient be young and sentimental, to him or her of this temperament, the common Newspapers are dry and unedifying as desiccative husks, unless they partake largely of the Saturday Courier or the Mirror. For such Sunday invalids, the creative imaginations of the Novelist, or the soaring raptures of the Poet must provide a luscious feast.

J. R.

MISSISKOUI STANDARD.

FREELIGHSBURG, JULY 4, 1837.

It is our opinion that but few of our readers can peruse the opening Speech of Sir Francis B. Head, without admiration. For our part, we do admire it, because we think it not only in perfect keeping with all his former addresses, whether to the Legislature or to the public, but also straight forward, without finesse, mystery, or ambiguity, evidently the production of a clear head, sound understanding, and undeviating rectitude of principle and honor. His Excellency has called the Legislature together, in this extraordinary session, not for political, but for commercial, purposes, which affect, and come home to every man's personal interests, and daily transactions, in the constant intercourse of life. With this view of the question, as affecting the present monetary difficulties, he felt that he was in duty bound, with a view to the obtaining of the best information and advice that could be had, in order to secure the interests of the public, to call upon those whose Legislative wisdom & experience I am proud, he says, ‘to be entitled to rely.’ This compliment is honorable both to the giver and the receivers. Comparisons are said to be odious, and so, on a subject so agreeable, we will make none. What else could his Excellency have done but to call the Legislature if he had only to tell them, Gentlemen, this is my opinion, and I wish you to pass a law that will give it effect. He, however, submitted the question fairly, and fully, and honestly, that, they may determine and define the line of conduct which the present emergency calls for. That the principle on which his Excellency has hitherto acted, has not disgraced the soundness of his judgment, nor disgraced his capacity in public estimation, is proved by the fact that, notwithstanding the unprecedented crisis which the universal suspension of specie payments has brought on, not more than one third of the specie in the coffers of the Banks, on the first of May has been called for up to the 20th June. This speaks volumes for the mutual confidence existing between the head of the Government, and the inhabitants of the Province. A run to any great amount, though tried very hard to be set in motion, took no effect. But, inasmuch as the quantity of specie had actually decreased, within the period specified, Sir Francis has shown his wisdom, by calling upon the Legislature for advice. And a question, carefully examined and weighed, by such a Legislature, and by such a man as SIR FRANCIS B. HEAD, we have no doubt will be satisfactory, in the result.

We learn from *L'Ami du Peuple* that the meeting of revolutionists, lately held in the populous county of Berthier, was far from being numerously attended—that the greatest law-breaker in the Province gave his usual harangue of two hours, and that resolutions, similar in language and

policy, to all the rest of them from the same source, were passed. The same loyal and constitutional journal informs us that many of the more sensible Canadians are beginning to see that the heads of their party are going too far.

Mr. Pinet, a Magistrate, at the Church door of Varennes, after Divine service on Sunday, when the people came out, after a certain mad-cap had been giving a revolutionary harangue, stood up and did his duty as a good subject, so manfully as to prevail on a part of the congregation to turn their backs on the agitators, and to go home. We trust that a reaction will go on and increase.

We do not see how his Excellency will get on with the recently commissioned Magistrates who have taken, and are taking, an active part in the 'insidious designs.' The Proclamation expresses no intention of calling to account for past offences; neither does it for the present, nor for those that are to come. But, then, the Proclamation has been issued against seditious proceedings, 'insidious designs' and 'misrepresentations knowingly devoid of truth.'

We think, however, notwithstanding the absence of an expressed intention of visiting the false knaves with the rod of Justice that disobedience to the same Proclamation demands that an example should be made of those who trample it under foot, and give it defiance. The practices specified in the Proclamation, proved to be in operation by their own writings, which must be good evidence, are punishable by Law, with, or without, a Proclamation, but after a Proclamation has been issued, we cannot believe, because we ought not to believe any such thing, that rebellion will be a very safe game. We wonder whether the custom house officers have yet visited the Tea Canisters of the head smuggler?

COUNTY OF MISSISSKOUÍ Agricultural SOCIETY.



A Meeting of the members elect, and other officers of the Mississkouí Agricultural Society, was held at Mr. Reynolds's Hotel, in Freightsburg, on Friday the 16th day of June inst., according to previous notice, for the purpose of transacting the necessary business of the Society; after a short discussion, they then proceeded and transacted the following business:—

Resolved, That the following premiums be offered by the Society on the following property.

ON HORSES:

For the best Stud Horse owned & kept in the County for the use of mares, six months previous to the exhibition, \$8 00

for the next best, 6,00

for the third best, 4,00

For the best brood Mare, owned in the County, accompanied by her Colt, or some older stock, 6,00

for the next best, 4,00

for the third best, 3,00

For the best Gelding Horse, owned & raised in the county, not less than four nor more than seven years old, 4,00

for the next best, 3,00

for the third best, 2,00

For the best two year old Colt owned & raised in the county, 4,00

for the next best, 3,00

for the third best, 2,00

For the best Bull, owned and kept in the county, six months previous to the exhibition, & not to exceed five years of age, 7,00

for the next best, 6,00

for the third best, 5,00

COWS.

For the best Cow, owned in the county, 7,00

for the next best, 6,00

for the third best, 5,00

for the fourth best, 4,00

for the fifth best, 3,00

For the best two year old Heifer, owned and raised in the county, 4,00

for the next best, 3,00

for the third best, 2,00

For the best one year old Heifer, owned and raised in the county, 3,00

for the next best, 2,00

for the third best, 1,00

OXEN.

For the best pair of working Oxen, owned and raised in the county, & under eight years old, 5,00

for the next best, 4,00

for the third best, 3,00

For the best pair of three year old Steers, raised in the co., 4,00

for the next best, 3,00

for the third best, 2,00

For the best pair of working Oxen, owned and raised in the county, & under eight years old, 5,00

for the next best, 4,00

for the third best, 3,00

For the best pair of three year old Steers, raised in the co., 4,00

for the next best, 3,00

for the third best, 2,00

For the best piece of flannel Cloth, of not less than 15 yards, manufactured in the

Commons. On their return to the House, Lord John Russell reported, that the managers on the part of the Lords had informed them, that their Lordships had taken into consideration the resolutions of that House with respect to Canada, and that their Lordships had agreed to them without amendment. The noble Lord then moved that a bill be ordered to be brought in to carry the resolutions into effect. Mr. Roebuck said he would make no observations upon the bill, but put a question to the noble Lord with respect to his arrangements of the public business. After a few words from Mr. Hume, Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Warburton, the motion of the noble Lord was agreed to.

Mr. Hume begged to ask the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, if his Majesty's Ministers had given their consent to a bill which had been passed by the Legislature of Upper Canada, to prevent the dissolution of the Provincial Parliament in case of the demise of the Crown. Sir O' Grey said, that no such Act had yet been received by the Government.

The cause of Conservatism has gained another triumph by the election of Mr. Broadbwood, for Bridgewater, in the room of Mr. Leader, and in opposition to Mr. Sheridan. 'Poor Mr. Leader,' says the London Standard, 'has experienced the full truth conveyed in the fable of 'The Dog and the shadow.' He has not got

Westminster, and he has lost Bridgewater to one who will not be willing to surrender it for his convenience, as Mr. Sheridan might do; he has lost it not only to himself, but to his party.'—Mont. Gaz.

For the best pair of two year old Steers, owned and raised in the county, 4,00

for the next best, 3,00

for the third best, 2,00

SWINE.

For the best Boar, owned and raised in the county, and kept for use six months previous to the exhibition, 4,00

for the next best, 3,00

for the third best, 2,00

For the best Sow, accompanied with her pigs, owned in the county, 5,00

for the next best, 4,00

for the third best, 3,00

SHEEP.

For the best Ram, owned and kept in the county for six months previous, 5,00

for the next best, 4,00

for the third best, 3,00

For the six best Ewes, owned in the county, 5,00

for the next best, 4,00

for the third best, 3,00

for the fourth best, 2,00

ON GRAIN,

AND OTHER CROPS.

For the best acre of Winter Wheat, 5,00

for the next best, 4,00

for the third best, 3,00

For the best acre of Spring Wheat, 6,00

for the next best, 5,00

for the third best, 4,00

for the fourth best, 3,00

for the fifth best, 2,00

For the best acre of Winter Rye, 5,00

for the next best, 4,00

for the third best, 3,00

For the best acre of Spring Rye, 3,00

for the next best, 2,00

For the best acre of Indian Corn, 6,00

for the next best, 5,00

for the third best, 4,00

for the fourth best, 3,00

for the fifth best, 2,00

For the best acre of Oats, 6,00

for the next best, 5,00

for the third best, 4,00

for the fourth best, 3,00

for the fifth best, 2,00

For the best acre of Pease, 4,00

for the next best, 3,00

for the third best, 2,00

For the best acre of Pota-toes, 6,00

for the next best, 5,00

for the third best, 4,00

for the fourth best, 3,00

for the fifth best, 2,00

GRASS SEED.

For the best sample of Grass Seed of not less than 5 bushels, 3,00

for the next best, 2,00

FARMS.

For the best cultivated farm in Dunham, and containing not less than 50 acres, 4,00

for the next best, 3,00

for the third best, 2,00

For the best do. in St. Ar-

mand, & not less than 50 acres, 4,00

for the next best, 3,00

for the third best, 2,00

For the best do. in Stan-

bridge, containing not less than 50 acres, 4,00

for the next best, 3,00

for the third best, 2,00

BUTTER, CHEESE,

AND FLANNEL CLOTH.

For the three best Cheeses, made in the county, weighing not less than 12lb each, 4,00

for the next best, 3,00

for the third best, 2,00

For the best tub of Butter, of not less than 30 pounds made in the county, 4,00

for the next best, 3,00

for the third best, 2,00

For the best piece of flan-

nel Cloth, of not less than 15 yards, manufactured in the

county, and the wool being the growth of the county, 4,00

for the next best, 3,00

for the third best, 2,00

Should the funds of the Society be found in

sufficient to pay the advertised Premiums, a sum

proportionate to the amount in the hands of the

Treasurer, will be paid.

RESOLVED.—That the grain and other crops

be examined by the Judges, standing on the

Wednesday the 23d day of August next, and

following days.

RESOLVED.—That the Exhibition of live stock,

Cheese, Butter, and Flannel Cloth, be held at

the Village of Freightsburg, on the third Thurs-

day of September next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

All persons intending to exhibit any animal,

Butter, Cheese, or Flannel cloth, must enter them

to the Secretary by 11 o'clock, on the day of Ex-

hibition, or before that time; otherwise they will

be debarred from entering.

RESOLVED.—That all those intending to com-

pete on Farms, Grain, and other crops, must

enter to the Secretary, in writing, on or before</

The Friends of Early Years.

BY MRS. ADDY.

I sought my youthful home again ;
The birds pour'd forth a tuneful strain,
The silver stream its waters dung
O'er banks where blushing wild flowers
clung ;
The lambs were sporting on the lea,
Light waved the milk-white hawthorn tree,
And yet I viewed the scene with tears,
I mourned the Friends of Early Years.

I left that spot of light and bloom,
To seek the church-yard's sheltered gloom,
They slept beneath the mossy earth,
Untold, unsung their simple worth ;
Yet, fondly, sadly, I avowed
That none amid the dazzling crowd
Had shared my hopes or soothed my fears
Like these—the Friends of Early Years.

That home I wish not now to see,
It boasts no charm, no joy for me ;
Yet Time my feelings cannot chill,
My faithful friends are near me still ;
I lift to them my longing eyes,
Whene'er I view the peaceful skies ;
For there the blessed home appears,
Where dwell the Friends of Early Years.

THE HAPPY MATCH.

'Now,' said Harry Hemphill to his young wife, when they went to house-keeping, 'It's my business to bring money into the house, and yours to see that none goes foolishly out of it.' This was the agreement with which they set forward in the world. He chose her, first, because he loved her, and in the second place, because he knew she was sensible, economical and industrious—just the reasons which influence a sensible man in his choice now. And he thought it best that each should have a distinct sphere of action. Their interests were one and indivisible... consequently each had the same motives to act well the allotted part. His business called for his whole attention, he wished, therefore to pursue it undistracted by other cares—for himself, he looked for happiness only at home; there he expected a supply for all his wants, and he was of course not disposed to spend any thing abroad, in pursuit of what he thought every reasonable man ought to look for in the bosom of his own family. Her duties being all domestic, she was able to compass them the better by turning her whole attention to them. Her husband's business doing habits—his temperate and correct life, had all the power of example, increasing her esteem, and doubling her anxiety to deserve his.

They married without wanting to get rich—they neither distrusted Providence nor each other. With little besides health, and a disposition to improve it, they nevertheless had that strong confidence of final success, which prudent resolutions inspire in those who feel that they have perseverance enough to adhere to them. Thus they began in the world.

To attach a man to his home, it is necessary that home should have attractions. Harry Hemphill's had.—There he sought repose after the toil and weariness of the day, and there he found it. When perplexed and low spirited, he retired thither, and amid the soothing influence of its quiet and peaceful shades, he forgot the heartlessness of the world and all the wrongs of men. When things went ill with him he found always a solace in the sunshine of affection, that dispelled every cloud from his brow. However others treated him, there was all kindness, confidence, and affection; if others deceived him, and hypocry, with its shameless face, smiled on him to delude and injure him, there all was sincerity...that sincerity of the heart which makes amends for suffering, and wins the troubled spirit from misanthropy.

Nothing so directly tends to make a good wife, a good housekeeper, a good domestic economist, as that kindness on the part of the husband which speaks the language of approbation and that careful and well directed industry which thrives and gives strong promise that her care and prudence will have a favorable issue. And Mary Hemphill had this token and this assurance.

Harry devoted himself to business with steady purpose and untiring zeal; he obtained credit by his plain and honest dealing—custom by his faithful punctuality and constant care...friends by his obliging deportment and accommodating disposition. He gained the reputation of being the best workman in the village, none were deceived who trusted to his word. He always drove his business a little before hand; for, he said, 'things go better when the cart gets before the horse.' I noticed once a little incident which illustrated his character: a thrifty old farmer was accosted in the road at the end of the village by a youngster who was making a great dash in business, and who wanted to borrow a few hundred dollars. The wily old man was perfectly ignorant where it could be had, and滑ed off from him as soon as he could. He rode directly down to Hemphill, and told him he had a few hundred dollars to loan, and wished he would take it; the payments should be easy...just such as would suit. Indeed, replied Harry, you have come to a bad market...I have a little cash to spare myself, and have been looking round these two weeks for a good opportunity of putting it out.

While Harry was prospering in his business, all went like clock work at home; The family expenditures were carefully made...not a farthing was wasted, not a scrap was lost...the furniture was all neat and useful rather than ornamental—the table plain, frugal, but wholesome but well spread—little went either to the seamstress or the tailor...no extravagance in dress, no costly company keeping, no useless waste of time in careless visiting, and yet

the whole neighborhood praised Mary Hemphill, and loved her; she was kind without dissipation—and while few people lived more comfortably, none lived more economically.

The results of such management can never disappoint the expectations to which it looks. Even the angry frown of misfortune is almost put at defiance. Advantage ground is soon gained which the storm seldom reaches. And the full reward comes in the proper time to crown the meed of lives thus spent.

The music of Harry's tools was in full play on the morning that I left the village for a distant residence. It was not yet sunrise. And as the coach bore me rapidly past the cool and quiet residence of the villager, I saw the door was open, and the breakfast smoking on the table. Mary in her neat morning dress and loveliness, was busy amid her household affairs; & a stranger who chanced to be my fellow passenger to the city observed it, and said there is a thriving family, my word for it! And he spoke well. There are certain signs always perceptible about those who are working things right, that cannot be mistaken by the most casual observer.

On my return to Alesbury many years afterwards, I noticed a beautiful country residence on the banks of the river, surrounded by all the elegance of wealth and taste. Richly cultivated fields stretched themselves out in every direction. It was a splendid scene; the sun was just setting behind the western hills, and while a group of neatly dressed children sported on the adjacent school house green, the mellow notes of the flute mingled with their noisy mirth. 'There,' said an old friend, 'lives Harry Hemphill...that is his farm—those are his cattle—here is his school house, and these his own, and some orphan children of his adoption, which he educates at his own expense...having made a noble fortune by industry and prudence, he spends his large income in deeds of charity, and he and Mary mutually give each other the credit of doing this.'

My heart expanded then...it expands still when I think of them—and I pen their simple history in the hope, that as it is not entirely inimitable, some who read it will attempt to imitate it.

STARTING CHILDREN IN THE WORLD....Many an unwise parent labors hard and lives sparing all his life for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with money left him by his relatives, is like tying bladders under the arm of one who cannot swim...ten chances to one he will loose his bladders and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim and then he will never need the bladders. Give your child a sound education and you have done enough for him. See that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern man, and you have given him what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a 'start' which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources the better.

A fashionable lady, inquired of how she liked the dinner given at a distinguished party, her reply was, 'The dinner was splendid, but my seat was so promote from the nick-nacks that I could not ratify my appetite, and the pickled cherries had such a defect on my head, that I had a motion to leave the table; but Mr. —— gave me some hartshorn, resolved in water which bereaved me.'

For a fit of repining.—Look about for the halt and the blind, and visit the bed ridden and afflicted, and deranged; & they will make you ashamed of complaining of your lighter afflictions.

For a fit of Dependency.—Look on the good things which God has given you in this world, and at those which he has promised to his followers in the next. He who goes into his garden to look for cobwebs and spiders, no doubt will find them; while he looks for a flower, may return into his house with one blooming in his bosom.

For a Fit of Idleness.—Count the ticklings of a clock; do this for one hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next and work like a negro.

NEW YORK & MONTREAL

FURS!

Otter, South Sea Seal, Nutre, Seal and Jenett Caps, Boas, Ruffs, Tippets, Jenett Collars and Gloves, Buffalo Robes, &c. &c. &c., for sale by

W. W. SMITH,
Missiskoui Bay, Dec. 6th, 1836. V2-53

Education.

THE REV. M. TOWNSEND, at the desire of several respectable gentlemen, and with the sanction of 'The Lord Bishop of Montreal' in undertaking the charge of pupils, will open his

FAMILY CLASSICAL INSTITUTION,

on the 1st day of May next, for the instruction of Boys (over seven years old) and young gentlemen in the various branches of English, French and Classical Education.

For terms, and other details, reference may be had to his prospectus in Hand Bills, or, by letter to him at his residence.

Clarenceville, L. C., 20th March, 1837.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion.

Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS,

Hollis Robinson, Stukely.

Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,

P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,

Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill,

Elihu Lrossett, St. Armand.

Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.

Galloway Ereligh, Bedford.

Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham.

Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville.

Abner Potter, Brome,

Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome.

P. H. Knowlton, Brome.

Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.

Whipple Wells, Farnham.

Henry Boright, Sutton.

Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.

Henry Wilson, La ole.

Levi A. Coit, Potton.

Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.

Cathan Hale, Troy.

Nilbert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.

Aorace Wells, Henryville,

Allen Wheeler, Noyan.

Daniel D. Salls, Esq., parish of St. Thomas.

E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.

Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.

William Keet, parish of St. Thomas.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Missiskoui Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Freleighsburg, all payments must be made.

TAILORING!

The Subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the gentlemen of this vicinity that he has taken the front room of Mr. WM. HICKOK'S house, lately the residence of JOHN BAKER, Esq., where, in his profession as

Tailor,

he will be in readiness to execute orders in his line in the latest fashion, in the most approved style, and on reasonable terms. He will also Cut garments to be made up by others.

WILLIAM MAGOWAN.

Freleighsburg, 30th May, 1837. V3 7t

A Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Phillipsburg and its vicinity, that he still continues the

Tailoring business in its various branches at his old stand, Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

N. B. WANTED, a BOY from 12 to 14 years of age, as an apprentice, for whose good behaviour security will be required.

DANIEL FORD.

Philipsburg, June 21, 1836. V2 11-1y

St. Johns & Troy

Montreal, May 13, 1837. V3 6t

For Sale,

IN Frost Village, County of Shefford, an excellent Two Story

House,

with a STORE and out Buildings adjoining, all in good order, with a Garden and sufficient Pasturage for two Cows. There is also a Pearl Ashery attached, with a constant supply of water from a never failing brook passing through the grounds. The premises are known as formerly occupied by the late Samuel Willard, and are well worthy the attention of any person desirous of entering into business, or a country residence.

Possession given immediately, and terms of payment easy. Apply to

F. C. GILMOUR & CO.

Granby village, 3d April, 1837. 1t.

LOST!

A note of hand drawn in favor of the subscriber, and signed by James Harrington, for the sum of fifteen Dollars, bearing date sometime in the month of September last, and payable the first day of December next.

N. B. All persons are forbid buying or dis-

counting the said note.

WILLIAM D. SMITH.

Shefford, 4th April, 1837. V3 2-12w

Just Received,

30 chests Y. H. Tea,

25 do. H. S. do

15 do. Souchang do

10 do. Hyson do

25 Bags Rio Coffee,

25 Kegs Tobacco,

15 Boxes Saunders Caven-

dish do.

6 Kegs Ladies Twist do.

20 Bags Pepper and Pimento,

40 Matts Capia,

2 Tons Trinidad Sugar,

2,000 Wt. Double Refined

Loaf Sugar,

and a variety of articles not enumerated, for sale

by W. W. SMITH.

Dec. 6, 1836. V2-355

2,000 Menots

Lisbon Salt!

in fine condition, just landed from on board the Schooner Malvina—likewise a quantity of blown SALT, —ALSO—
a heavy Stock of general

Merchandise,

and for sale Wholesale & Retail by

W. W. SMITH.

Missiskoui Bay, 23d Nov., 1836. V2-35